THE PILLOW CONTROVERSY.

The Missouri Republican of the 2d instant brings to us another letter from Gen. HITCHCOCK, in continuation of the controversy which has recently been sprung upon the country by Gen. PILLOW's "Address to the People of Tennessee" in offering himself as a candidate for election to the United States Senate. This additional letter of Gen. HITCHCOCK appears to find its motive in some comments made in a journal in this city, imputing to him motives of personal animosity against Gen. PILLOW, arising from former relations between them while connected with the Army of the United States in Mexico. After making a reference to the article in question Gen. H. proceeds as follows:

It will be seen at a glance that no attempt has been made to refute a single statement in my Reply, but the writer has resorted to the usual shift of those who are lestitute of facts, and has assailed my motives in writing While I ask attention to this point, as very significant, I will call attention to this peculiarity in the case, that Gen. Pillow's violent abuse of me in his deace, which it is now pretended has awakened my splean." was itself made in view of a preceding letter rer, while the army was in Mexico. I have now to say that the letter in the Courier and Enquirer was similar that the letter in the Courier and Enquirer was similar in its character, in all material respects, to the late Reply, and was made up of facts clearly and distinctly stated, and which have never been rebutted to this day, bearing as heavily upon Gen. P. as the reply itself. Every one will see at once that there is no consistency in appealing to Gen. Pillow's abuse of me for writing the Courier letter as a reason for the alleged asperity of my late reply, while the letter in the Courier, of the same sort, as any one may see by a reference to it in Gen. Pillow's trial, emains unaccounted for.

The truth is that the severity of the letter and that of

the reply does not at all lie in the language used in either of them, but in the clearly stated facts brought to light f them, but in the clearly stated facts brought to light both papers. Gen. Pillow, on the contrary, in his fance before the sourt, has relied wholly upon the use f abusive language, which was then levelled at the Coutter, and is now quoted as a reason for my writing

eply is not accounted for by Gen. Pillow's language then on his defence, while that language, on his own principles, is fully accounted for by the Courier letter. This argument is plain and simple, and may be easily ded by any one. I had written a letter, pubapprehended by any one. I had written a letter, published in the Courier and Enquirer, which touched Gen. Pillow to the quick. The statements in that letter, like those in my late reply, stand unrefuted, and Gen. Pilusing the licence of defendants, abused me for writing it, having no other defence to make. It is now pre-tended that this abuse has been the inducing cause of my late reply. I merely turn the tables and charge that my Courier letter stung Gen. Pillow into his abusive lantter stung Gen. Pillow into his abusive language on his defence.

But there is still another letter in connexion with this

business which it is my purpose to furnish in this arti-cle, and which will greatly add to the difficulty of ac-counting, after Gen. Pillow's manner, for my remarks I now ask attention to the following statement, as a preface to the third letter, though the first in order of

ne, written by me in relation to Gen. Pillow. As already stated in my reply, and as was also stated in the Courier letter, the entrenched camp of Gen. Valentia, at Contreras, was taken on the morning of the 20th of August, 1847, in accordance with a plan suggested by Gen. Persifer F. Smith. Gen. Pillow was the nominal commander of the troops before Contreras, but left the field and appeared at Gen. Scott's headquarters at San Augustine the evening of the 19th of August, where he remained over night; and he was at Scott's headquarters on the morning of the 20th, when the fight came off. As also stated, Gen. Pillow heard the details of Gen. Smith's plan, and declared his objections to it to Mr. N. P. Trist, as this gentleman has certified, and then, in his report of the battle, claimed that

the camp was taken in accordance with his plan.

The next point to consider is this: There was with the army in Mexico an intelligent and clever correspondent of the New Qrieans Delta, who was anxious to obtain authentic information of the proceedings of the army, for which purpose he was in the habit of making inquiries of officers in a position to furnish accurate and im-portant facts, and, when they bore the marks of truth, he used them for his patrons of the Delta. After the for his patrons of the Delta. After the Contreras and Churubusco battles, Mr. Freanor, the gen-tleman referred to, applied for information to Gen. Pillow, who promised to write out for him a statement of the services of his division. At an appointed hour Mr. Freanor called upon Gen. Pillow and received from his own hands a paper which Gen. Pillow read aloud, 1 ing interlineations in the presence of Mr. Freanor. This paper Gen. Pillow intended that Mr. Freamor should use in his correspondence with the Delta, but Mr. F. saw at once that the paper was wholly unsuited to his purpose, containing his statements as to blots known to Mr. Freeelf, and being besides fulsomely laudatory of

In this state of things Mr. Freanor did not destroy the paper, but fortunately retained possession of it, though he made no use of it in his public correspondence. After a few weeks the whole army in Mexico was astounded by the appearance of a New Orleans paper containing an extraordinary letter signed Leonidas, purporting t give an account of army operations in the valley of Mexi-co, full of known falsehoods and laudatory in the ex-

treme of Gen. Pillow. By this time Gen. Pillow's character had fallen under suspicion, and there was a query every where suggested as to whether Gen. Pillow was not himself the author of the Leonidas letter. This suspicion was finally communicated to Gen. Pillow, who felt called upon to di all connexion with the published letter, which he did over his own signature, in two notes published one in each of the two American newspapers circulated in the

city.

This disclaimer was received in good faith by the army, as no one at that time imagined that Gen. Pillow could deliberately falsify a fact. But very soon it began to be whispered about, first gently and then loudly, that, notwithstanding Gen. Pillow's disclaimer, he had much to do with the Leonidas letter. At length Mr. Freanor came one day into my quarters

and stated to me personally all of the particulars above connected with his name, and added that the paper which Gen. Pillow had furnished for his use made up the body of the Leonidas letter, the said paper having had a few lines added at the commencement and the end by some one who had sent it for publication in New Orleans. I was told that the paper was then in the hands of Mr. Trist, who also had the Leonidas printed letter, and that by calling on Mr. Trist I might see and compare the pa-

I accordingly called on Mr. Trist and compared the two papers-that furnished by Gen. Pillow and the Leonidas letter-and found that Gen. Pillow's prepared paper was contained entire in the Leonidas lette oes the reader now need any other reason than this statement discloses for a feeling of indignation strug-gling for utterance, not only with myself, but with all who were brought to the knowledge of this transaction? Up to this time there had been no difficulty Gen. Pillow and myself, none whatever; and I had no motive for taking any steps in regard to the matter other than those in which every honest mind must have shared.

One evening, soon after a knowledge of the facts above ecited had reached me, I mentioned the circumstance in a cluster of officers at my quarters, and stated that Mr. Freanor, the principal witness in the matter, had been selected as a bearer of despatches to Washington , and that if he left the army without being called n to testify, under oath, in relation to said matters, it would be greatly to the prejudice of Gen. Pillow, who would then be deprived of the opportunity of cross-questioning the witness. It was immediately suggested that Gen. Pillow ought to be informed of the state of things, that he might have an opportunity of defending himself, which it was thought could only be done by his asking a court of inquiry, according to well-established

usage in such cases.

Without declaring my purpose I withdrew into a private room and prepared the first letter touching Gen. Pillow which I had the honor to write concerning his

This first letter or note was addressed to Gen. Pillow himself, but, as it contains a reference to the proceedings of a certain court of inquiry, it is proper I should add that Gen. Pillow had been censured in regard to his connexion with two very pretty brass howitzers, which found their way, somewhat mysteriously, into his baggage wagon; and it is necessary to remark that the articles of war prohibit all persons from appropriating cap-tured property to their own use, though for the gratifi-cation of personal vanity in exhibiting trophies to ad-miring friends at home. The howitzers were taken away from Gen. Pillow and placed where they belonged, under charge of the proper ordnance officers.

The reader is now, I believe, prepared to understand the note I sent to Gen. Pillow, which was in these words: "Lt. Col. Hitcheck presents his compliments to Major Gen. Pillow, and deems it proper to inform him that he has recently seen a manuscript letter or paper said to have passed from Gen. Pillow's hands with a request that it should be forwarded for while the request paper—the letter or from Gen. Pillow's hands with a request that it should be forwarded for publication in a New Orleans paper—the letter or paper apparently having been interlined by Gen. Pillow himself: that he, Lt. Col. H., a day or two since, compared the letter or paper with the published letter known as the 'Leonidas' letter, and found the two to be similar in all material particulars, for the most part indeed identical, except that the printed account of the personal combat is very much expanded by the addition of many details not in the manuscript letter or

"Lt. Col. H. thinks proper to inform Gen. Pillow that many officers besides himself have seen the letter referred to,

many officers besides himself have seen the letter referred to, and have made remarks upon its existence in sonnexion with the written disclaimer by Gen. Pillow of all knowledge of the printed. Leonidas letter published in the New Orleans Delta, and that these remarks, daily extending in the army, have been extremely to the prejudice of Gen. Pillow.

"Lt. Col. H. further informs Gen. Pillow that the claims set for h in both the manuscript and the printed letter in behalf of Gen. Pillow, (and said to be embraced in his official report.) to the effect that the assault and capture of the entrenched camp of Valencia at Contreras was made in accordance with the plan of Gen. P., is not only generally denied in the army, but with the statement that Gen. Pillow was at San

camp on the morning of the 20th of August. It is also stated very publicly that Gen. Pillow, so far from having conceived the plan of that assault, not only expressed his doubts of the success of the plan, but desired a high functionary of the American Government to bear in mind that he, Gen. Pillow, 'washed his hands of the whole business.'

"Gen. Pillow is further informed that some of those who claim to be witnesses to the above statements are expected to claim to be witnesses to the above statements are expected to claim to be witnesses to the above statements are expected to bring their statements to the test of an oath before a court of inquiry, the remarks already made and daily making will assume an air of truth and command full credence in the estimation of the army; and there is reason to suppose that Gen. Pillow's omission to sak for a court will be attributed by the army to an unwillingness to meet the statements before a legal tribunal.

by the army to an unwillingness to meet the statements before a legal tribunal.

"Lieut. Col. H. has understood that Gen. Pillow has in some manner or form appealed from the decision of the Commanding General in the case of the court of inquiry on the subject of the howitzers, and he is aware, therefore, that, if Gen. Pillow does not desire a court, he may allege this appeal from the decision of the Commanding General as a reason for not asking for a court; but as the decision in question was a simple approval of the proceedings of the court, Lieut. Col. H. is of opinion that the army will not see in it any cause of complaint on the part of Gen. Pillow. Had the Commanding General dissented from the opinion of the court, then indeed it might possibly be open to criticism; but as it was a simple approval of the proceedings of the court, the subject-matter for or against Gen. Pillow must be sought in the proceeding; and not in the order of the General on the case. At all events, a court of inquiry is believed to be a proper mode ll events, a court of inquiry is believed to be a proper mode rovided by law for an officer, in cases like the present, to lace himself in a right position before the army of which he

s a member.

"Lieut. Col. H. feels called upon, in consequence of his of "Liout. Col. H. feels called upon, in consequence of his of-ficial position in this army, and in order to prevent the possi-bility of misapprehension, to state that this note has been written and will be sent to Gen. Pillow without the know-ledge, direct or indirect, of the Commander of the army, and he trusts that Gen. Pillow will see in it only a disposition to preserve the purity of the army and vindicate the honor and dignity of the service, very much compromised as it now is by the general current of conversation upon the topics re-ferred to in this note.

"All of which is respectfully submitted to the calm con-"All of which is respectfully submitted to the calm con-

sideration of Gen. Pillow.

"Mexico, Nov. 24, 1847, Wednesday, 10 A. M."

"Addressed to Major General G. J. Pillow, United Staturny, Mexico."

Almost immediately after sending the above note Almost immediately after sending the above note to Gen. Pillow he presented himself at my quarters, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Major, then Lieut. Ripley, and, after acknowledging the receipt of the note, observed that he could not ask for a court of inquiry, as he did not believe that Gen. Scott would give him an impartial one. I told Gen. Pillow that I had a better opinion of the army than to suppose that Gen. Scott could give him any other than a fair court. He repeated his objections to asking for a court, and finally declared that he "would not" ask for a court. I told him I thought he ought to ot" ask for a court. I told him I thought he ought to ask for a court, and remarked that he had my opinion of the matter in my note. Thereupon we separated, and from that time we never had any other than official intercourse with each other. What my opinion was may be seen in the note, to wit: that if Gen. Pillow failed to bring Mr. Freanor's statements to the test of an oath, the remarks already made, and daily making, would assume an air of truth, and would command full credence in the estimation of the army, with the additional consideration that the omission to call for a court would be attributed to an unwillingness on the part of Gen. Pil-low to meet the statements of Mr. Freanor before a legal

Gen. Pillow did not call for a court, and Mr. Freance left Mexico in a few days for Washington city, much no doubt to Gen. Pillow's relief; but he returned in time to give his testimony before the court ordered by the Pre-sident; and in the proceedings of that court may be found, I doubt not, ample proof of all that is here stated in connexion with his name. I say I doubt not, for, although I heard all about the matter at the time, I have never seen a copy of the proceedings of that court, which leads me to declare, as I do most solemnly, that I have never seen Gen. Pillow's defence; and whatever he or his friends may think I have for "ten years" been absolutely ignorant of his having used the vituperative language in regard to me copied in The States, and which is now brought formed as a company of the copied in The States, and which is now brought formed as a company of the copied in The States, and which is now brought formed as a company of the copied in The States, and which is now brought formed as a company of the copied in The States, and which is now brought for the copied in the copied i ward as an explanation of my recent reply to Gen. Pillow's address. Instead of writing under Gen. Pillow's lash for ten years, as the writer in *The States* supposes, I have never suffered at all from that quarter; certainly not in my personal feelings, and, as I believe, not in my reputation, which I have many reasons for believing Gen. Pillow cannot touch.

Before Gen. Pillow can shake my character he musi answer not only my reply, but my letter, published in the Courier and Enquirer; and, more still, he must go yet farther back and explain why he dared not bring Mr. Freanor's statement to the test of an oath. Mere abuse f me, with or without grounds, is no defence of himself and the public, I am sure, will not permit him to ward off the inquiry from himself by an assault on me, when it is recollected that he has opened the theme by having the audacity to present his name before the American people as a candidate for a seat in that august body, the enate of the United States. As it is not my purpose to return again to this theme

will take this opportunity to refer to an intimation

in Mexico I left one of the finest regiments in service for a post of comparative security. In the first place, it is something new in army matters, and altogether worthy of the hero of Camargo, who invented a new style of for-tification, by placing his ditch inside of his breastwork, to suppose that a staff officer is ex officio protected from danger, when every body knows, or ought to know, that a General in the field relies upon his staff officers for bearing his orders into and through the thickest of the fight, sometimes clothed with high and important discretionary powers, requiring "older heads" than is usually found in the subordinate grades of the army.

As to myself, I had only the rank of a liquidment As to myself, I had only the rank of a lieutenant colonel of infantry, and was placed by Gen. Scott in the post of a colonel of cavalry, the rank of an inspector general. As a lientenant colonel of infantry, I had no reason for supposing that I should have an independent command at any time where I might distinguish myself; and, to show that this was the fact, I need only ask the reader to name, if he can, who commanded the regimen to which I belonged during the campaign in Mexico That gallant regiment, whose instruction and discipline had been conducted under my own direction, did not at any time act independently, and where it was most dis-tinguished, at Cerro Gordo, it was placed under the bri-gade command of a colonel of another regiment. But and this is sufficient-when Gen. Scott and myself me at the month of the Rio Grande at the opening of the campaign, we had had, for several years, no persona intercourse except on official matters. Our differences had grown up out of differences of opinion on military questions not involving the honor of either party. Gen. Scott thought proper to send an A. D. C. to me and desired to see me. Though this summons was altogether unexpected, I did not hesitate to obey it, and, as I entered the room where the General was busily engaged with staff officers and clerks, I found myself met with, I may say, extreme or earnest cordiality. I was requested to be seated, and Gen. Scott made a speech to me, which, if I had had all the rancor of a fiend, would have disarmed me. "Without alluding to the past," said the General—and I must be excused for reciting his address to me, as my acceptance of a post in his staff has been imputed to me as a crime—"without alluding to the past," said Gen. Scott to the unpretending individual before him, "I will say that I know of no officer who can at this time be more useful with the army than vourself.'

I grant, without the slightest contest, that I did no deserve this speech, which must be understood only as manifesting Gen. Scott's earnest desire to introduce unity and harmony into the army, even to the point of disarm ing my supposed hostility to him, when that army was on the eve of entering upon an important campaign. Let any one for an instant throw himself into my position, a subordinate officer, about to enter a foreign country wit an army whose every movement had the civilized world as a witness, and ask himself what answer he would return his General, who was willing to "bury the past" in view of the great national object to be accomplished, when invited, as I was a few days after this interview, to accept a staff office—that of the highest rank near his person—a position in which I might be called upon at all hours, day or night, for services of an extraordinary character, involving the honor of the army and of our country. Was it for me, at such a time, to hold back and virtually declare myself still dissatisfied and discontented, and treat with a species of contempt the most flattering condescension of my commanding General, who best knew where I might be most useful in the army to be wielded by his sole will? As for my services as Inspector General with the army in Mexico, I may be permitted to urge that it will be time enough to depreciate them when I trench upon the peculiar predilection of Gen. Pillow, and commit the gross impropriety of boasting of them.

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

We had scarcely finished our perusal of this let ter from Gen. HITCHCOCK, when the subjoined communication from Gen. PILLOW, in reply to the first letter of the former, came to our hand in a Tennessee journal of the 1st instant:

whole pack of blood hounds who have pursued me with so much fierceness ever since I entered the army.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, who signs himself "Acting Inspector General of the army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier General," is the first to open the cry upon the new scent; and forthwith the editorial pack—Prentice, Greeley & Co.—chime in and cry on. The cry of these last is an old yell, quite familiar to the public ear, and without terror, even to the faint-hearted. But this man Hitchcock, who thinks to give himself character and consequence before the country by setting forth the position he occupied and the length of time he had been in the army, is not so well known, and therefore it may not be improper to give him some further notice.

When the war with Mexico broke out he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d infantry, as fine a regiment as the army could boast of.

when the war with Mexico broke out he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d infantry, as fine a regiment as the army could beast of.

While this regiment was in the field, marching against

"When I reached the headquarters of the army at Puebls

I was invited to a conference with Mr. Trist. On my arrival at his quarters I found Gen. Scott there. Mr. Trist informed me that he had opened negotiations with Santa Anna and

mander, Col. Hitchcock, gave up the command, and craventy skulked from the post of danger and honor for the nominal position of Acting Inspector General in General Scott's staff, where all his associates were Lieutenants, and where he was far removed from danger. With the soldier the post of danger is the post of honor. To understand how far he compromised his honor as a soldier by this step we have but to examine the catalogue of the gallant dead, where we find the names of McIntosh, Scott, Ransom, Graham, Butler, Dickinson, and a host of other regimental commanders, to see how fearfully their ranks were thinned in the bloody battles fought from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and then to confrom Vera Crus to the city of Mexico, and then to con-template how comfortable it was to be in the staff of the Commanding General, without ever being under fire. It was by this species of strategy that this gallant veteran of nearly forty years' services in the army has passed through a series of so many years without a scar upon his person, without seeing an enemy in the war with Mexico, except from the safe stand-point of his chief, and without ever having faced an enemy of his country, unless he was in some of the skirmishes with the Indians in the Florida war. While upon the subject of the Florida war we invite him, in his next epistle, to tell what General Scott, in his reports, said of his gallantry in that war, then to furnish the country with what he said of Gen. Scott, in his anonymous communications to certain papers. A knowledge of the achievements of this son of Mars in that war, with the opinion of the "great soldier" of his gallantry, and his opinion of the "great soldier," written for the information of the public, would interest the people of Tennessee quite as much as his dishonorable reflections upon the memory of the great man whose fame constitutes the pride and honor of this State. To understand why he are breated it is cally necessary to say stand why he was breveted it is only necessary to say that that was honor reflected from Gen. Scott, his chief, ipon whose reports the Government acted in conferring revets.

Such is a brief sketch of the brilliant achievements of

Such is a brief sketch of the brilliant sound of Briga-his veteran warrior, who, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, resigned his commission and abandoned the army rather than obey the order of his Government and go on duty with his regiment to our frontiers, where by possibility he might have to fight the Indians. In regard to his character as a man of honor and truth the country will remember him as a co-conspirator and aspoints witness of Mr. N. P. Trist, who by their false-oods hatched the difficulties and provoked the rupture etween myself and Gen. Scott, and acted as his pimps n getting up the falsehoods embodied in the foul charges gainst me, and then appeared before the court of aquiry and swore against me with malice so indiscreet is to discredit themselves, and to cause the court to set side their testimony, thus branding them as convicts of

Iful false-swearing.
While I will be ready at all times to make good the statements in my address if any gentleman will take issue with me upon them, yet a proper self-respect forbids that I should do more than notice the misrepresentations and aspersions of Hitchcock or Trist, who are "par nobile fratrum" in crime. This much I will do, inasmuch a some persons may see his dirty effusions who have not had an opportunity of examining my address. I shall point out and correct two palpable falsehoods in his letter, so that the public may see that he is still engaged in his old vocation of wilful misrepresentation.

In my address I made the following statements, viz:

"In my address I made the following statements, viz:

"In appointing a mission to travel with the army and treat
for peace, (if an opportunity should offer,) the grade of diplomatic duty to be performed and the emoluments thereto
attached made it impossible for the President to find a statesman who would accept the place. The man selected for that
position was Mr. N. P. Trist. But, either distrusting his
ability, or judgment, or prudence, or all these, President
Polk was not satisfied to place the honor of the country and
his Administration in his hands alone.

his Administration in his hands alone.

"By his confidential letters, now in my possession, he so far associated myself with Mr. Trist as to place me in semi-official relations with him as a commissioner. The duty was enjoined upon Mr. Trist of taking me into all his conferences, and to consult me in all his negotiations. The duty was imposed upon me as a patriot and the devoted friend of the President to guard and protect the honor of the country and of his Administration against any and every thing which I thought would tarnish the one or the other. It will hence be seen that while Mr. Trist was the ostensible commissioner l was in fact the confidential officer of the Government upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important product in the country country in the important negotiations involving the peace

It will be seen from the above statement that I repre sent myself as having been placed by the President in semi-official relations with Mr. Trist as a commissioner and that I occupied the position of a confidential offic of the Government, in connexion with this mission. hich fact Mr. Trist had full knowledge. But I had no luty to perform as such civil officer with Gen. Scott, and there is not one word said upon that subject, and yet this swift witness, in his letter to the St. Louis Republi-can, makes the following reckless statement, viz:

"This very remarkable paper stands alone, it is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for office hefore our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding General. Gen. Pillow unblushingly tells us that he joined Gen. Scott in Mexico as the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country. In this secret position Gen. Pillow, having ral at all times, and frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for defaming his confiding com-manding officer in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward for his sceret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking state of things thus disclosed, and disclosed too by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army of any proper self-respect would permit himself to be made such an instrument? What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted a gentleman to do on finding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn, or he would have laid the whole matter before the Commanding General, and profess to act only with his full. scorn, or ne would have laid the whole matter before the Commanding General, and profess to act only with his full knowledge. But Gen. Pillow accepted the degrading position tendered him by the President, and now claims credit for his services as 'the confidential officer, whose public poition gave him access to the presence of the Co

Here, with my address before him, this Ex-Inspector deneral states what he knew to be a deliberate false hood, viz. that I confess myself to have been a spy upon Gen. Scott; and, having assumed this lie, he has the effrontery upon it to base his calumnious strictures, foully aspersing my character and covertly assailing the memory of President Polk. Who does not perceive that if I had accepted the position of a spy upon Gen. Scott's movements, and had in so doing dishonored myself, that the President, in imposing such a duty upon me, was dishonoring himself? But I accepted no such position, and he knew it when he penned the article. How despicably base must he be who will thus intentionally fabricate a falsehood in order to get an opportunity of slandering the memory of the illustrious dead, and of venting the malice of his soul against the man whom he tried to the malice of his soul against the man whom he tried to victimize with his false testimony before the courts of inquiry! If he were now before a court of justice for the first time and with an untarnished reputation would not this wilful falsehood utterly discredit him?

Nearly ten years ago, in my defence before that court, (which was published to the world,) I denounced him as destitute of truth, honor, and courage. He has pocketed this withering denunciation ever since in silence. He now comes forth, professing to be governed alone by the desire to protect the character of the "great soldier," and to enlighten the people of Tennessee as to my claim to Senatorial honors; his malice marked with falsehood, striking like the assassin in the dark.

Ten years ago, when I was under arrest, awaiting

trial upon charges which he was expected to prove, he wrote an anonymous letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, in which he said:

"Pillow, too, is in arrest! He is so; and charges running through several sheets of paper have been forwarded to Washington, and they represent him in such an odious light that we cannot think of him but with disgust. He is charged with lying and with duplicity and treachery; in fact, his character is utterly prostrate here." Again he said:

"He (Pillow) could only have received a slight blow o some sort; possibly, he struck his foot or ankle against projecting limb, without knowing what it was." Gen. Scott, in his official report, said of this "eligh blow" against a "projecting limb:" "This gallant leader was struck down while up with the front ranks by an ago

Again, Hitchcock says in his letter : " I will confine ny remarks to facts within my own knowledge." So ther it appears that he had a personal knowledge of the facts told him in Trist's lies! A personal knowledge of all told him in Trist's lies! A personal knowledge that took place in Trist's quarters when he was not present! Though the army had been fighting from 12 meridian till 4 P. M. on the 19th of August, under my oridian till 4 P. M. on the 19th of August, under my oridian till 4 P. M. on the 19th of field, he has a ridian till 4 P. M. on the 19th of August, under my or-ders, and with no senior officer upon the field, he has a personal knowledge that I had given no orders to Gens. Twiggs, Riley, Çadwallader, or Col. Morgan, when these officers all testify that I had, and when hewas not present. officers all testify that I had, and when newas not present. On the morning of the 20th of August, when the entrenched camp of Contreras was carried under Smith, I was upon the hill of Chepultepec, in full view of the assaulting force, yet he had a personal knowledge that I was

in bed at San Augustine.

Again: Hitchcock says Trist told him that I took him MAURY COUNTY, SEPT. 25, 1857.

In my recent address to the people of Tennessee, giving the secret history of the Puebla negotiations, with the relations I bore to the Government and to the "Trist Mission," and the part I performed in defeating those negotiations, I was careful to avoid every thing of a personal or party character. I made a simple statement of facts, and referred to the War Office at Washington, where the proof of those facts would be found. I anticipated that these disclosures would start up afresh the whole pack of blood-hounds who have pursued me with so much fierceness ever since I entered the army.

E. A. Hitchcock, who signs himself "Acting Inspector General of the army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier General," is the first to open the cry upon the new scent; and forthwith the editorial pack—Prentice, Greeley & Co.—chime in and cry on The cry of these of the army; my senior in rank; and the entire respon-sibility would of course rest upon him. Yet Hitchcock repeats this old disproven falsehood as if he himself be-lieved it!

Are further facts or commentary necessary to show the tter moral depravity of this "Acting Inspector General?" The other misrepresentation I deem it proper to cor-The other misrepresentation I deem it proper to cor-ect relates to the Puebla negotiations. In my address made the following statement:

or reper to give him some further notice.

When the war with Mexico broke out he was Lieuant-Colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d intry, as fine a regiment as the army could beast of the this regiment was in the field, marching against the enemy, to cut its way to honor and glory, its compared to the Puebla negotiations. In my address made the public believe that Gen. Scott who ne broke off friendly relations with me because I would not alter my official report and falsify my convictions of truth. He says that Gen. Scott "condescended" to address me in kind and complimentary language, in a "private note," to induce me to do so, and that I basely attempted to use this private note for my own glorification, Odessa.

"Mr. Trist further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or Gen. Scott (after the battle was fought) should take the initiative and send the flag of truee preparatory to the armistice; Santa Anna insisting that Gen. Scott should send the flag, but Gen. Scott insisting, if he won the battle, Santa Anna should do so. He further said Gen. Scott had furnished him the money, and that he had paid the \$10,000 required to be paid in advance, and that Gen. Scott had the means in the disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of the negotiations. He also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval of the terms.

a use of the public money. He replied there was not. I ther asked him if the President had authorized such a use of it He replied he had not, but he thought it was the best he could do.

"Regarding this as an improper use of the public mor "Regarding this as an improper use of the public money and as a bribe to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as dishonoring the Government and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested against the whole matter.

"Gen. Scott justified and defended the measure both upon the score of morals and as to the usage of Governments. He said we were not corrupting Santa Anna, for the fact that he was found in the market asking a bribe was proof that he was already corrupted.

In regard to the practice of Governments, he said it was a usage of all Governments to effect their purposes, when necessary, by money, and that our Government had sanctioned the practice. He said the presents made by it to the chiefs of Indian tribes and to the Barbary Powers were nothing but bribes. He further said that in the settlement of the North-

bribes. He further said that in the settlement of the North-eastern boundary question \$500,000 had been used; no one knows how but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Maine press. He mentioned other instances in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this

in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this way.

"Finding Gen. Scott clear as to the right of the measure and earnest in his co-operation with Mr. Trist, not being familiar myself with the usages of other Governments nor the practice of our own, I doubted what I ought to do; and, in deference to his wishes and judgment, suspended my opposition until a day's reflection had confirmed my opinion of duty that the conference took place. to my country. On the night after the conference took place Gen. Scott called a council of general officers, to whom he made known what had been done in the way of negotiation and to whom he expressed substantially the views and opinions above detailed.

"Being satisfied, after reflection, that my first impression were right, I went next day to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, an protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both said I was right and that they would abandon the nego tiations. I then thought they were sincere in their purpos to abandon it, and all idea of peace to be thus obtained."

It will be seen from the above statement that the con ference spoken of was held in the day time, and at Mr Trist's quarters, and that there was no one present but Mr. Trist, Gen. Scott, and myself. It was at this conference that the terms of the negotiation agreed to by Trist were first made known to me. It was here that made known my opposition. It was then that Gen.
Scott's arguments induced me to doubt as to my duty,
and that I, at his request, and in deference to his wishes
and opinion, agreed to suspend my opposition until reflection should satisfy me as to my duty. I stated in my
address that the following night Gen. Scott called a council of general officers. oil of general officers, to whom he expressed substantiall the same views and opinions he had in the conference held at Trist's quarters. I did not, however, pretend t give the opinions or views expressed at that meeting either by myself or any one else; and I referred to wha took place at this meeting of general officers simply to let the public understand that others besides myself knew the facts. I have stated that at the private conference I that agreed to suspend my opposition, and I now state that at the meeting of general officers I did not make known my opposition, but said, in substance, that though I thought the whole matter was wrong, yet I supposed we were choosing the least of evils in agreeing to the proposed terms. This I did in conformity with my agreement to suspend my opposition until better satisfied as to my duty. Hitchcock's "notes written at the time" are like those he produced on the investigation before the court about the hour at which Gen. Scott arrived on the battle-field on the 16th of August, which were proven to be false by half a dozen witnesses. These notes do not correctly give what was said by any general officer preent except Gen. Cadwallader, who expressed no opinio But that is their matter, not mine.

I further said in my address, as is seen from the abov quotation, the next day, being satisfied after reflection that my first impressions were right, that I went to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist and protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both agreed I was right, and that they would abandon the negotiations.

This meeting of general officers had no duty to per orm in a civil capacity. My position, as a confidentia officer of the Government, was not known to them. Mr Trist was not even present. It was called by Gen. Scott, and as I had agreed to suspend, temporarily, my opposition I did so. If at this meeting I committed an error in not expressing the opinions I entertained, it proseeded from my respect for Gen. Scott, and my anxiety myself, at the earliest moment afterwards, with Mr. Trist (with whom my duties associated me) and with Gen. Scott, at whose request I had agreed to suspend my op-These are the facts as they are stated substantially in

my address, and as Hitchcock knew them to be from that address, and yet he comes forward professing to

have a personal knowledge of all the facts, and with his notes (evidently written for the place they occupy in his letter) makes me the warm advocate of the whole corrupt negotiation, armistice and all, when my opposition to the whole proceeding is as well known and was as to the whole proceeding is as well known and was as fully proven as any proposition could be that depended upon human testimony. He says Congress had made a liberal appropriation to procure a peace, and thinks it would not be so great a wrong to use a little of it even n the way of bribe. He feels that if he could implicate ne in this business he would thereby effectually screen himself and his chief and associate in turpitude, Trist, from the condemnation of a just public opinion. This gross perversion of my position, and this effort to raise a false issue between myself and Gen. Smith, and to ascribe Gen. Scott's rupture with me to my refusal t empt at falsehood, at which he has shown himself quite as adroit as he was reckless in swearing before the court.

To understand the importance of his question, and ow greatly the American army was endangered by the erms of this negotiation, as agreed upon, it is necessary to look at the relative strength and position of the wo armies at the time. The Mexicun army was 35,000 strong, and was in a city with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, defended by double lines of defensive works, with over one hundred pieces of artillery, and with this army. The American army consisted of 11,500 men, all told; was in the midst of the enemy's country, without supporting force, and without the possibility of early reinforcements. From his statement of the relativ strength and position of the two armies, how fearfully were the chances against our success! Yet, by the terms as agreed upon, if Santa Anna won the battle, the survivors of the American army would be within his power and at his mercy. If we won, he had provided y the armistice for the safety of himself, his army, and the city. If peace ensued, he got the million and ten thousand dollars. If peace did not ensue, he got time to make every necessary preparation for renewing the bloody struggle, with greatly increased chances of success from our reduced force. It will thus be seen that make every necessary preparation for renewing the bloody struggle, with greatly increased chances of success from our reduced force. It will thus be seen that Gen. Scott and Santa Anna had agreed to play the game of "open and shut," the stake being the lives and blood of our army, and Santa Anna having "the hold." That he army in such a conflict did not perish was owing to ts own indomitable valor. As it was, it cut its way into he city at the cost of nearly half its numbers. It was against these terms that I protested.
In my address I stated that Mr. Trist made an agree-

ment with Santa Anna (and that Gen. Scott approved and sanctioned it) by which Santa Anna was to receive, cash in hand, \$10,000; that our army was to march to we won, Scott was to grant an armistice, Santa Anna was to appoint commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was concluded he was to receive one million more; that Scott or Trist paid the ten thousand dollars before leaving Puebla; that we marched to the Valley, fought the battle, had the city in his power, halted the army at the gate of the city, ordered it to fall back without a flag of truce from the enemy, and granted an armistice; that Santa Anna was allowed time to recruit his army, strengthen the defences of the city, and thus to make it necessary to fight over his battles, which cost the army he blood of 1,672 men; that it was thus manifest that en. Scott acted upon and carried out the terms of the Puebla negotiations; that I opposed the whole proceeding, not as a spy upon Gen. Scott, but as an associate commissioner with Mr. Trist; that my position was known both to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist; that, finding I could not arrest these proceedings, alike disgraceful to the Government and dangerous to the army, I reported all the facts to the President, who thereupon recalled Mr. Trist; that shortly afterwards I was arrested and held a prisoner in the city of Mexico until I was relieved from prisoner in the city of Mexico until I was relieved from arrest by an order of the President of the United States.

This was the substance of that address. Does Gen. This was the substance of that address. Does Gen. Hitchcock deny that there was such an agreement, or that the ten thousand dollars was paid? Does he deny that after marching to the valley and fighting the battle, Gen. Scott halted the army when the city was in his power and granted an armistice, without the enemy having sent a flag of truce or asked for the armistice until next day? Does he deny that I opposed the armistice warmly and earnestly, both by verbal and written remonstrance? Does he deny that Santa Anna availed himself of the armistice to recruit his army and strengthhimself of the armistice to recruit his army and strength-en the defences of the city, and that the after operaen the defences of the city, and that the after operations, made necessary by the armistice, cost the army the
blood of 1,672 of its men? Does he explain why Mr. Trist
was recalled and ordered to be sent out of the country,
if not upon my report, and why he was promptly recalled
upon that if I was not an associate commissioner? Does
he pretend to explain how it happened that both Gen.
Worth and myself—the two officers who opposed the armistice—were arrested shortly after Trist was recalled?
Unless he denies these well known facts of the history of
that campaign, he makes no issue with any statement in

tions for peace. By these terms Santa Anna was to be paid, cash in hand, as earnest money, \$10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city. If we soon an armistice was to be granted, and commissioners appointed to treat for peace. When peace should be concluded Santa Anna was to receive one million of dollars more.

"Mr. Trist further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or agreed to agree the second place, if it had been a private note; but, on the contrary, was an official letter, addressed by Maj. Gen. Scott to Maj. Gen. Pillow, and related exclusively to the movements of the army and to official reports, and was by Gen. Scott so regarded, and by him forwarded to the war Department of the Government at Washington.

In the first place, Gen. Scott's letter, from which the extract was taken, is not a private note; but, on the contrary, was an official letter, addressed by Maj. Gen. Scott to Maj. Gen. Pillow, and related exclusively to the movements of the army and to official reports, and was by Gen. Scott so regarded, and by him forwarded to the war Department of the Government at Washington.

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It is not material to me which horn of the dilemma he assumes. If he speaks the truth Gen Scott write false.

assumes. If he speaks the truth, Gen. Scott wrote falsely. If Gen. Scott, in his official letter, wrote the truth, Hitchcock has but added another to the many acts which Hitchcock has but added another to the many acts which consign his name to infamy and dishonor. He may, therefore, fabricate what he pleases and slander the memory of the pure and illustrious statesman who recalled his "associate in crime," suspended his chief from command, and approved the finding of the court that relieved me from his false testimony and the foul charges he vainly sought to fix upon my character. He may run as the leader of the pack upon the track of him for whose blood he so thirsts, but his teeth are now extracted, and he cannot bite, though he be rabid with hate and maline. I regret the necessary length of this communication, and still more the notice I have been compelled to take of a man who, though not mentioned or alluded to in my address, comes forward an impertinent intermeddler with the rights of the people of Tennessee, and provokes this

Perhaps, in the future, he will work at "Scott's Conquest of Mexico" in the "retirement" which his aversion to the use of the sword has driven him, as more congenial to his peaceable nature than fighting Indians. Having now disposed of him as I think he deserves, it is proper to say that I shall take no further notice of any thing nanating from that source. Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers contain glowing accounts the great parade of the Firemen in that city on Monday. It is represented to have been the most splendid demo-

stration of the kind ever seen in Philadelphia. "The weather was all that could be desired; the sur "The weather was all that could be desired; the sun rose clear and bright, adding lustre to the glittering apparatus in the line of the procession, and showing off to the best possible advantage the splendid holyday trappings of the various companies. It was indeed a galaday, in the midst of universal panic. No one to look at the city, with its streets hung with flags and thronged with hundreds of thousands of gay men, women, and children, with its army of firemen and its array of decorated engines and hose carriages, more magnificent and congress and hose carriages, more magnificent and congines and hose carriages, more magnificent and gor geous than a king's chariot in olden time, would sup pose that it was a city in which business is almost para-lyzed; that the banks have suspended, factories stopped, merchants failed, and that universal uneasiness and anxiety prevail.'

So says the Philadelphia Bulletin. From the detailed

report of the procession we take the following : "The procession was more prompt than usual in moving. At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock the order to 'move' was given, and the head of the line commenced proceeding slowly through the dense wass of people who crowded Arch street. The police led the van of the parade; the high constables, with their staffs of office, and a strong force of men, cleared a passage through the crowd. Then came an alarm bell mounted on a platform and drawn by horses. This bell was tolled as it passed through the streets. The chief mar was tolled as it passed through the streets. The chief marshal and his assistants, the chief and assistant engineers, and board of directors came next. These officials preceded the first division, which was headed by the Hibernia Engine Company, which claims to be the oldest fire organization in the city, their date of institution dating back to 1753. This company did credit to their position at the head of the line. They were out in great strength, and every man was well equipped. First came a party of six pioneers armed with fire axes, then followed a military band, and then the members of the company, four abreast. The members were dressed in drab coats, with green hats and capes and white cloves. ed in drab coats, with green hats and capes and white gloves Their engine was drawn by four black horses, led by col grooms. The apparatus, which was freshly done up in honor of the occasion, was surmounted with a gilt eagle, which was placed upon a silken pedestal."

Then followed other fire companies, similarly mar shalled. The entire number contained in the procession was ninety-three, arranged in seventeen divisions. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"The turn-out was quite extraordinary, and the com petition was evidently keen. Our firemen never pre-sented so ereditable an appearance. Many of their dresses and equipments were entirely new. The wreaths and bouquets might be counted by hundreds, and some of them were very beautiful. The engines and the hose carriages were all repainted and elegantly embellished, and each as it passed along was an object of interest and pride. The stranger companies, and they were quite numerous, attracted especial attention, their engines and truly enthusiastic, particularly in the vicinity of the engine and hose houses. Many strangers were in the city, and the windows of the dwellings along the route presented a gay and brilliant appearance, as hands and handkerchiefs waved and youth and beauty smiled their approbation. The bands of music alone constituted s very formidable number, and as they discoursed spirit stirring airs the effect, as well upon the ear as upon the heart, was at once gratifying and exciting.

Unfortunately, however, there were several serious disturbances in different parts of the city. These are most briefly related in the following letter to the Baltimore American: PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1857. The firemen had a splendid day yesterday for their parad and every thing passed off delightfully, with the exception

several disgraceful riots.

About four o'clock, as the procession passed the Hiberni About four o'clock, as the procession passed the Hibernia Hose Company's house, several of the companies were hooted and hissed by a crowd of several hundred persons, among whom were many of the members of the Hibernia, and a gang of the former adherents of that company known as the 'Black Hawks.' When the Franklin Hose Company passed they were greeted with hisses, groans, and insults. Soon after the crowd rushed upon the members, and a general fight answed extends the several description. fight ensued, stopping the parade, and causing the greatest excitement in that neighborhood. Pistols were fired freely. One of the shots took effect on an Irishman, named James Mulholland, inflicting a dangerous wound. Peter McAnnay, a young man residing in Cadwallader street, below Master, was shot in the head, the ball taking effect over one of hi was shot in the nead, the ball taking effect over one of his eyes. Another man, whose name was not ascertained, was shot through the fleshy part of the forearm. An Irishman, named Arthur McGucken, received a serious cut over his right eye with a silver horn. James O'Neill, a young Irishman, also received a severe cut upon the face with a horn. A lad, about ten years of age, was knocked down by the crowd and severely injured. A number of others were injured whose

names could not be obtained.

About four and a half o'clock another fight occurred i Master street, near the Germantown road, at which no arrests were made. Soon after this a young man, named F. P. Sharp, amused himself at Fourth and Master streets by assailing every one he came in contact with. Another general fight here ensued, which lasted a considerable length of time. A riot occurred at Fourth and Washington streets between the Shiffler Hose Company and the adherents of the Moya

As the Weccacoe Engine Company was passing Eleventh and Coates streets they were suddenly attacked by a gang of rowdies. The riot was sudden and of short duration. One or two members of the Weccace were knocked down, and, there being no police officers about to afford that protection guarantied by the law, a number of the members exercised their right of self-defence, and rescued their fellow-members. One of the pioneers went to work with his axe and dealt some of the rioters heavy blows with the broad side of the weapen, and in a few moments had half a dozen of them sprawling on the pavement. The attack was unquestionably premedita and as unprovoked as unexpected by the members of

and as unprovoked as unexpected by the members of the engine company.

As the firemen's procession halted on Fourth street a row took place at Fourth and Washington streets. It appears that several Baltimoreans were at the public house of Mr. Pascoe, at the corner of the aforementioned streets, when several rowdies entered and commenced taunting them with uncivil remarks. Presently a police officer took off his star, entered the house and wanted to know (where all the deals entered the house, and wanted to know "where all the duck were who wished to fight." He was accemmodated, and go pretty well whipped. A rowdy man, named Russell, who figured conspicuously as an aggressor, was so badly beaten that he was carried away on a settee. In a few minutes the party who commenced the attack was driven away.

Up to a late hour last evening crowds of disorderly persowere still lounging about the corners, with an evident desi o witness or get up another row.

TO THE RESCUE OF TUPPER

Quite a good punning joke has been circulating throug our press about the breaking of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The break is attributed to Martin Farquhar Tupper's poem on the grandeur of the enterprise, be-cause the cable could not stand such a strain as that cause the cable could not stand such a strain as that This squib has excited the ire of the Journal of Com merce, which, in an article upon "random punning," varnishes Tupper very thickly as a moral poet and moral tourist, and pitches into the wicked jokers who have ventured to have a little fun at his expense. Our contemporary must have been at a loss for a theme.

Tupper's poetry, however moral, is certainly not "linked sweetness," though it may be "long drawn out," and the versifier who could dismiss Niagara with the remark that the scene was "quite pastoral" was by no means a capacity to do justice to the wedding of the worlds. If that strain didn't break the cable it wasn't worth a snap.—Philadelphia Journal.

EPIGRAM IMPROMPTU. A long time ago a fair child came to light, Who was marked for his stature and intellect bright, And his prophetic sponsors, who foresaw his fame. Sought about for the infant to find a fit name. So they christened him Winfield, just for a pun, And where'er he has fought the field he has won; And now he's a chieftain of highest degree Who ne'er in his life let his foeman " Scott free."

The accounts from the south of Russia represent the harvest around the Sea of Azoff as wonderful, and that SK is likely to take away much of the tr

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"THE COTTON CROP AND ITS PRODUCTION." The notice which you were pleased to bestow upon the article with the above heading in your paper of the 3d instant induced me to read it with more than my usual care. The writer heads his article "Southern Slavery and the Cotton Trade," and the arguments used are such as must necessarily be employed by all who advocate the re-opening of the slave trade; nor do I suppose (judging solely from this article) that the author, Gen. MORSE, had any other design in its preparation than to exhibit the necessity of an increase of slave labor in the cotton-

producing States over their natural production from the

stock on hand and their introduction from the more

northerly slave States. In truth the aims of the writer seem to me quite clear when he admits the correctness of the popular opinion that we have a sufficient area and fertility of cottongrowing soil to furnish that article to an unlimited extent, but contends that "another element enters into and overrides the whole subject." that other element being leclared "the future demand and supply of slave labor"-language not at all ambiguous when followed by a line of argument to prove that the natural increase of the slaves in the nine cotton-growing States, added to the importations from the others, will not produce the four million and twenty-two thousand bales of cotton required for the year 1860; and that to ensure the amount of cotton necessary they must purchase additional slaves to the amount of \$146,000,000.

In my opinion the theory of Gen. Morse is altogether erroneous, and is formed on a very superficial view of the real facts involved.

I contend that the increase in the production of cotton is not altogether dependant on the increase of slaves in the cotton region; nor is its increase or diminution as much affected by this cause as by other considerations well understood by political economists. If the theory of Gen. Morse be correct, how shall we account for the cotton that while in Alabama, the cotton grap by the cent. fact that while in Alabama the cotton crop by the census of 1840 amounted to only 292,847 bales, it attained in 1850 to 564,429 bales, nearly doubling its production, while in the same period her slaves increased only thirtyfive and a half per cent.? At the rate per hand (considering, as Gen. M. does, those only as hands who age from ten to sixty) which Alabama produces cotton, there would be no difficulty in realizing all of production which the most sanguine anticipate in 1860.

Another evidence of the fallacy of this theory of production in any one great staple increasing in exact ratio with the multiplication of the producing classes is presented by the very State in which the article alluded to was written-Louisiana. According to the census of, 1840, the State of Louisiana produced nearly double the quantity of cotton to that of 1850, in the former year raising over 381,000 bales to less than 179,000, bales in 1850; while her slaves increased in number from 168,542in 1840 to 244,809 in 1850, or at the ratio of forty-five per cent. By reference to the census compendium referred to by Gen. M. it will be seen that Alabama in 1850 did not sacrifice her other interests for cotton : for, with the addition of only thirty-five per cent, to her slave population, her productions of wool increased three hundred per cent., rice one thousand per cent., and sugar eight hundred, &c. The slaves of Mississippi increased nearly one hundred and fifteen thousand from 1840 to 1850, or fifty-eight and three-quarters per cent., while her cotton product increased not one thousand bales-a near ratio of increase being one bale of cotton to one hundred and forty-five slaves.

The writer of the article introduced to your readers seems to overlook the fact that the prospect of proper remuneration held out for any considerable time is the most powerful and sure incentive to increased production, and he also overlooks the facts that the cotton regions have other great interests in hand beside that article, and they can concentrate their energies or divide is not nearly so high as there, and we have not seen a them as certainty or doubt predominates. It is erroneous to suppose, if any stated number of slaves in a State produce a certain number of bales of cotton, that the | whose lives depended on the result. production of cotton will increase in the same proportion as you add to the number of slaves; and for this reason, the resources vary-the cotton is one only of many products. The increased laboring population may have their energies directed to the production of cotton the production of this staple would prove greater than the ratio of increase of producers. So with sugar, rice, tobacco, and any other crop; and it is for these reasons, to which we might add many others, that we hold the holding community, and sufficient to produce all the cot-

ton at remunerating prices that will be required. I noticed a few days since in New England a manufactory for making oil from cotton seed. I mention this by way of illustrating the indifference of some cotton growers to the fat of the land, which if persisted in will find them without oil in their own lamps sooner than the States that has not to go through a few of them. But they imagine. Improve our Southern agriculture to its when a railway can borrow as much as it pleases on its highest state of susceptibility, and our slaves will pro- own acceptances, and when the rate of interest for loap; duce all that our necessities and the demands of trade require, and we will find "that the ratio of increased supply is (not) dependent upon and exactly limited by the future accession of slave labor to the cotton-growing tainly not any American railway, can ever yield profit States."

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

GEORGE E. PARMELEE, a merchant doing business at No 25 Murray street, New York, was arrested on Wednesday charged with having, during the past two years, robbed the store of Messrs. H. E. DIBBLEE & Co., occupying the first floor of the same building, of silks, satins, costly goods to the aggregate value of thirty thousand dollars. It appears that for a long time past Messrs. Dibblee & Co. have missed large quantities of goods, and though they used every exertion to ascertain where they went to, and who stole them, they were unable to obtain any clue to the thief until recently, when they were led to suspect Parmelee. They at once informed the Super-intendent of Police of their suspicions, and Officer Van Tassell was deputed to ascertain if they were well founded, and, if possible, to recover the goods. The officer faithfully performed his duty, and soon ascertained that Parmelee was the man, and that he had within a few months shipped about ten thousand dollars worth of the stolen goods to Philadelphis to be sold a auction. The officer immediately started for Philadel phia, saw the goods and stopped their sale, after which he returned to this city, and, on inquiry, ascertained that Parmelee had sold a large quantity of the goods at auction here. He then arrested Parmelee, and in his stere found seven hundred dollars' worth of goods which he stole last Sunday from Dibblee & Co. On his arrest Parmelee "owned up," and made a confession, in which he explained the modus operandi of the larceny. He stated that his plundering operations were commenced about two years ago, and had been continued ever since He always performed his work on Sundays and got rid of his plunder before the store was opened on the following morning. To obtain access to the store, he made a rope ladder by which he descended from his own store to that of Dibblee & Co. He then selected such goods as he thought proper, tied the package together and fas-tened the bundle to the bottom of his ladder; he then ascended, and, having reached his own store, drew up the ladder and its appendage. The goods thus obtained were then packed up, and before Dibblee & Co.'s store was opened on Monday morning he had them shipper for Philadelphia or Baltimore. In this way he manage to abstract from the store goods to the of value of thirty thousand dollars—ten thousand seven hundred dollars of which have been recovered. He was taken before tion. Parmelee is a single man, thirty-five years of age, and for the past three years has been carrying on whelesale straw goods business. He was, previous to going into business for himself, in the employ of Messrs. Dibblee & Co., and during the five years he was with them his conduct and character were irrepreachable.

[New York Courier

The French are carrying on a war, it seems, in Sene-gal, Africa, as a late Moniteur contains five columns of official reports of military operations there, down to the 11th of August. They have to cope with another Abd-el-Kader—a Moorish King, Al-Hadji, of "savage energy," who can muster fifteen thousand combatants, not inthe most steadfast, nor very formidably armed. He re-treats when he has lost a hundred men in battle. The French Governor and military leader is in adequate force with five or seven hundred of his mixed garrisons

A CALIFORNIA WIDOW .- Capt. Saltwater says his first essa-

I A LONDON VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL REVULSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 15. The map of the United States in any English Atlas twenty or even ten years old is about as much out of date as the geographies which occupied half the middle of Europe with "Polonia," which described a somewhat less area as the Kingdom of Moscovie, and gave to a few broken outlines of coast in the Indian Ocean the single name of "New Holland." Regions that in our school map of the "States" were traversed by the Ottoways or the Ojibbeways, the Sioux or the Mohawks, or generally "the red Indians," are now as thickly fretted with railways as Lancashire or the suburbs of London. The wonder is first how the railways were made; then how they can pay. But we are told to look to the vast cities that have sprung up in the wilderness, and to the lakes and the canals. Then certainly the railways must help one another; yet one cannot help noticing how often one route has two or three competitors. It is true that even here we may go to Birmingham, to Nottingham, or to York by different routes; but this is a thickly peopled country, containing a good many people who can travel for pleasure, in season and out of season in bad times as well as in good. Then it is a comfort to those who have invested their savings in a Michigan or Illinois railway to hear that it has been done so cheaply and rudely that no Englishman in this country would trust his limbs to its light rails and timber bridges. Yet, considering the mileage, something enormous, and the fact that the population of the States, after all, is not so great as that of the British Isles, and not nearly so wealthy, the most sanguine believer in improvement and progress must have his misgivings as to the paying qualities of these long thin lines.

spondence from New York throws some light ficulty. That gay and lively city some now excitements a panic, which our corresponder excitements a panic, which our correspondent has its one various gregarious terrors and mishaps, such as its one rushing over a precipice and sheep running through a hedge gap. But it is evident that a panic in New York has its redeeming features; for there are people there who thrive on a panic, and can even get one up. It is evident, too, that a panic is well compared to a rush, for it has a direction, and that direction is as gainful to one side as it is ruinous to another. It represents a run of money, leaving a void at one quarter of the compass, and Let us see, then, how a panic at New York operates upon American railways and their numerous British share holders.

Let us suppose the British "capitalist" generally a man who has earned his money slowly, and his experience still more slowly, alive to a few of the perils that environ American speculation. Let him be fairly up to a pretended State guarantee, or an informal State guarantee with a flaw in it, to the danger of rival lines and of lines made simply to assist in the making of lines which will ruin them when made; to the dangers of management, of amalgamation, of leases and sales which may or may not leave the general shareholder in an unpleasant position. Let the Englishman either devote the autumn of his days and the flickering light of his declining income to gaining an insight into these curiosities of American enterprise, or let him have the sense to consult a broker who can point out these dangerous places on that smooth seductive surface. Still there remains one peril which hitherto has not been so fully illustrated, and which many of our readers must now be learning to their cost. Railways in the United States and a few other undertakings appear to have an unlimited power of borrowing in a market of which the ups and downs are wholly beyond all English ideas. All the great lines have been borrowing in the New York market on their own acceptances, and have done so easily, as they have generally been willing to pay the highest rates of interest. Our own companies have done pretty much the same to their cost, but the highest rate of interest here great company going about from house to house begging for an immediate loan to pay the interest due on its bonds, and Lombard street crowded with speculators On the first day of this month Wall street, New York

was in a state of delightful excitement. "The September coupons on the Erie second and third mortgage bonds matured, and the company were without means to meet them unless the banks would advance \$600,000.
It was not till midday that the banks agreed to do it." carriages in most cases being quite different from those alone, in which case it is clear that the increase in Had they declined, it appears the little confidence left at that humanity and patriotism were allowed to sway the decision. But for this appeal, and but for some tender elements in the philosophy of Wall street, what would have become of the Erie shareholders when the second arguments of Gen. Morse to be unsound, convinced as terest? The result was, the "second and third mortand third mortgages would have to go without their inwe are that the statistics of 1860 will prove that our gages" got their September coupons. But how about the shareholders? Those of our readers who may happen to have embarked their all in this company will be interested to hear that it has been at its wit's end to pay a hundred thousand pounds, and that it has to borrow for the purpose on a day when "the best commercial 'paper could not be done below twelve or fifteen per cent., and by far the largest business was at two per 'cent. a month.' But these panies are periodical, and at no such great intervals. There is not a railway in is at the usurious rate stated above, it results that the inevitable operation of a United States railway is to draw to cover such interest; and, as the interest must be paid, the profit must disappear. In fact, the best comment on this sort of transaction is the value of the shares in the market. What is a share worth when it becomes merely an authority to half-a-dozen gentlemen to contract any debts they please, at any rate of interest they may find necessary? Railway stock, which was supposed to have fallen quite low enough, had gone down ten or twenty per cent. lower at the last date, and was still going The truth is, American railways have been burning at

both ends, both on their income and their outgoings. The crops have not been quite so good; travelling there-fore not quite so brisk; while railways have had to borrow money against a host of needy competitors. There is a crowd of speculators in sugar, in cotton, and in corn; there are States with debts rather above their present means, and wanting more money still; and there are banking companies with names that would not bring; them much credit in this country, but which hitherto have won American confidence. At the beginning of the month there was a crash of them, and as one reads the list one seems to be reading a page of some commercial romance, and not a matter-of-fact report. What would Englishmen, simple as they are, have expected from the "New York Life and Trust Company?" What prudence, or even honesty, was likely to be found in projectors capable of such a jumble of words? Yet this company hade thriven at Cincinnati till in an evil hour it winged its flight to New York, and became a machine for drawing the money of the Western agriculturist into the coffer s of the Wall street money-lender. Then the Mechar acs Banking Association gave way to the storm, followed by a dozen private houses. Several of the railways were holding meetings to look their difficulties in the face. Meanwhile, it is evidently the game of a nu merous and powerful body to keep up the panic by merans which neither the taste nor the law of this country would allow. The journals make pleasant remarks on the "weakness" of such a "concern," or the amount of such a company's bills, and the "sweetness" of the "lot." The publicarefully informed of the difference between a company's deposites and discounts; and when a few of the more distinguished have been duly stigmatized, it is added that the list is very far from complete. No doubt we have had as bad a state of things in this country. The peculiarity of the New Yerk panic is that it is indus-triously and avowedly got up, aggravated, and prolong-ed; that this is done with the most entire success and with the most formidable results upon every class of debtors; and that to this market, thus in the hands of the money-lender and liable to these fearful fluctuations, most of the American railway companies have to come for the means of completing their works, paying the in-terest on their bonds, and the dividends, if any, on their shares.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Evangelical Alliance commenced its sittings at Berlin on the 9th of September. Mr. WRIGHT, the American ambassador, addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Bishop Simpson spoke briefly in the name of the Methodists of America, and Rev. Dr. BAIRD read an address from the Protestant Christians of America to the conference, which, he stated, had received the signatures of the most distinguished Protestant Christians in the United States, and had also been adopted oy several re- . ligious bodies, such as the synod of the Associate Re-A California Widow.—Capt. Saltwater says his first essay to effect a matrimonial character resulted in a manner so discouraging that he don't believe he'll ever be induced to try it over again. The captain, being cut of service for some months, conceived a passion for a rather mysterious young lady boarding at the same hotel. Says the captain, "I conveyed her round to shops, shows, balls, theatres, churches, every other place of amusement and information; and, at last, when I thought things had gone 'hout far enough, I squares my yards, and says I, just as cool as a powder-monkey, 'Ma'am, I've been thinkin' I'd like to be spliced.' Sliced!' says she, as artless as a turtle dove. 'Spliced,' said I; 'and if you've a notion, why—I'm ready to share my luck and dunnage with you, ma'am!' She looked sort of taken back at first, but she goes about and says she, 'Captain, I've been thinkin' if my hushand do'nt write soon, and send me some money and a gold watch from Californy, P'd just as leave marry somebody else as not, and if you'll waits leave marry somebody else as not, and if you'll waits leave marry somebody else as not, and jet of the New School Presbyterian Church, the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, and also had received the signatures of many prominent members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, the Associate Church, the Reformatures of Dutch Church, the Associate Church, the Reformatures of Many prominent members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Southern Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Church, the Associate Church, the Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Associate Church, the Southern Church, the Southern formed Church, the General Assembly of the New School been gone to the Pacific just four months, and here was a Californy widow! "I stood off after that," said the captain. the United States.